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The Republican Ticket

CONGRESSIONAL

First District—
CHAS. G. WILLIAMS, of Rock.
Second District—
L. B. CASWELL, of Jefferson.
Third District—
GEO. C. HAZELTON, of Grant.
Fourth District—
L. F. PRISBY, of Washington.
Fifth District—
HIRAM SMITH, of Sheboygan.
Sixth District—
J. V. JONES, of Winnebago.
Seventh District—
H. L. HUMPHREY, of St. Croix.
Eighth District—
THAD. C. POUND, of Chippewa.

SENATORIAL

For State Senator—**Seventeenth District—**
HAMILTON RICHARDSON,
of Janesville.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—
R. J. BURDGE, of Newark.
Second District—
A. P. LOVEJOY, of Janesville.
Third District—
WILLIAM GARDNER, of Bradford.
COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff—
JOHN J. COMSTOCK, of Janesville.
For Register of Deeds—
CHARLES L. VALENTINE,
of Janesville.

For County Treasurer—
WILLIS MILES, Town of Janesville.
For County Clerk—
SYLVESTER MORGAN, of Lima.
For District Attorney—
JOHN W. SALE, of Janesville.
For Clerk of the Court—
A. W. BALDWIN, of Milton.
For County Surveyor—
EDWARD RUGER, of Janesville.
For Coroner—
WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Fulton.

THE NOMINATION OF LOVEJOY.

The Republican Convention of the Second Assembly District, comprising the towns of Janesville and Rock, and the city of Janesville, met yesterday afternoon and placed in nomination Mr. A. P. Lovejoy, of this city. There were two or three other candidates, whose names were brought before the convention, but on the third ballot a majority decided in favor of Mr. Lovejoy. The choice is one of the best that could have been made from among the business men of Janesville. He is an excellent representative of our successful men, and in business capacity he stands in the foremost rank. His thorough business training, his industrious habits, his clear understanding of the needs of the District, and his great force of character, will qualify him to take a leading position on the floor and on the committee of the Assembly. In short, he is a man in whom the voters of the Second District can place implicit confidence, and rest assured that their interests will be well cared for.

Mr. Lovejoy has been a resident of the city for more than twenty years. He came here with nothing but a set of carpenter tools, a good stock of common sense, and a disposition to work; and by well-directed industry and correct habits, he has made for himself a place among our leading men. He is a strong supporter of our manufacturing institutions, not only encouraging them with his influence, but fostering them with his means, thus making room for labor and increasing the manufacturing products of the city. Mr. Lovejoy is possessed of so many strong points and is so clean cut in character, that he should command not only the entire strength of the party, but the support of all who desire to see a first class representative man of the people in the Legislature.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE STATE.

The contest in Wisconsin for the success of honest money is going on with remarkable energy. In every part of the State, Republicans are alive to the supreme importance of the question, and in very many Democrats are working shoulder to shoulder with the Republicans to defeat the nefarious scheme to break down the industries of the nation, to spread among the people a fiat money which would kill every legitimate enterprise in the land, and to ruin labor and to crush public credit. The Republicans, as a party, are united in the effort to insure the people a sound currency, one which will not debase, one which will build up trade, strengthen confidence, give our industries a new lease of life, and which will better the condition of every man. No other party in the State is committed to this wise policy. There are many honest money Democrats, who still take some stock in the opinions of Jefferson, of Jackson, of Benton, and of Buchanan, and who will vote with the Republicans, that the cause of a sound, constitutional currency may be maintained. These men, and every Republican in the county, should give the entire county ticket, a hearty support. Every man on the ticket, is a man pledged to the principles of sound finance, and should therefore receive the unanimous endorsement of all honest money men. There is every indication that Wisconsin will go strongly Republican, and Rock county should stand in the front rank in rolling up a large majority for a sound financial system. The real merits of the question should not be overlooked, and as you once voted against the slave power, vote now against the mountebanks and the political adventurers which seek to debase the currency of the nation.

It seems that Mr. Doolittle is having considerable trouble in masking the Greenbackers believe that he is in "earnest." When he spoke at Racine recently, the Green-

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NUMBER 200

THE POTTER FARCE.
How the Sly Ones Hoodwinked their
Fellow Democrats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—A curious story is afloat here in regard to the real object of Mr. Clarkson Potter's visit to Washington so short time since. It is to the effect that the developments made by the publication of the cipher dispatches had greatly astonished and annoyed him, and that his visit to Washington was for the purpose of making some inquiries himself in regard to the real character of the early evidence which had been collected, and on the basis of the movement for forcing the Potter resolution through the House. The statement now is that quite a number of Democrats were naturally misled by the assurances given in the early stage of the movement that the evidence at hand was of such a character as to enable the Committee to make a "case" against the President and Secretary of the Treasury in a brief period. As a result of these assurances, it was announced in a Democratic caucus, called to consider the expediency of pressing a resolution of inquiry that a committee of impeachment could be completed within fifteen days. The result of Mr. Potter's visit here is now said to be the conviction on his part that the most exaggerated value was given at the outset to the testimony, which was laid before those who doubted the expediency of an investigation, and that if the real character of the evidence collected, as it has since been discovered, had been known at the time it would have been impossible to have committed a very considerable number of influential Democrats on the floor of the House to the support of the resolution which finally passed. It is also asserted here by the Democrats that Mr. Potter's final determination to decline a renomination was caused largely by the embarrassments which arise from his own connection with the pending investigation.

The bottom has dropped out of the Potter Committee, and in all probability it will never have another session. Jim Anderson whose statements the Democrats proposed to use as showing that there were frauds in counting the Louisiana vote for Mr. Hayes, now confesses that what he swore to before the Potter Committee was false, that the Sherman letter was a fraud, and that all other statements he made whereby he endeavored to implicate Republicans are absolutely lies, and that he was hired to swear falsely by the Democrats. The cipher disclosures, which show that Tilden and his agents attempted to steal or purchase the Presidency, and the recent confession of Anderson, place the Democratic Investigating Committee in an awkward position.

The gigantic robbery which cleaned out the vaults of the Manhattan Savings Bank, is creating wonderful excitement in New York, and scores of detectives have been sent out in search of the robbers. It would seem to an ordinary observer, that Wettel, the janitor, took an important hand in the robbery, and yet he is not arrested.

THE NEWS.

The Particulars of Etheridge's Swindling Operations.

How He Victimized the Milwaukee Banks.

The President Can Use the Army to Protect Citizens.

The Republican Nominee in the Fifth Senate District.

An Important Session of the English Cabinet.

A Declaration of War Seems Inevitable.

Other Interesting News Items in Our Specials.

MARKETS.

Special to the Gazette.
Chicago, Oct. 29—Wheat quiet; cash No. 602674 cents.

CORN—in moderate demand; cash No. 2, 33 1/2 cents; November 33 1/2 cents.

BARLEY—Firm; Extra No. 3 cash, 55 1/2 cents; December, 57 1/2 cents.

WAR INEVITABLE.

Special to the Gazette.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—There will be an important Cabinet meeting to-morrow to discuss the Russian question. A declaration of war seems to be inevitable to compel the Russians to withdraw. Beaconsfield is ill, and the rumor is that the Cabinet will discuss what course will be proper in case of his death. It is reported that the Anglo-Franco Austrian alliance and Russian troops are being reinforced and that they are moving southward.

KILLED.

Special to the Gazette.
PITTSBURG, Oct. 29—James Benjamin and a man named McGowan, while returning from a ball this morning, were run over by an engine, the former being cut to pieces, and the latter fatally injured.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP.

Special to the Gazette.
NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The new warship, Saratoga, for the Russian government is completed.

ETHERIDGE.

Particulars of His Operations in Milwaukee—How the Banks were Victimised.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 28.—It now appears that Charles Etheridge, the St. Paul defaulter, drew \$29,000 from the banks of this city on Thursday last on drafts obtained in St. Paul and Minneapolis. The draft for \$15,000, cashed by the Milwaukee National Bank, was drawn by the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul on the American Exchange National Bank, of New York, payable to Etheridge, before Mitchell's Bank cashed a draft for \$8,000, drawn by the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, on the Tradesmen's National Bank, New York. Etheridge then, on the purchase of \$25,000 worth of government bonds at the bank of Cramer & Co., presented in payment a draft for \$6,258, drawn by the First National Bank of Minneapolis on the Fourth National Bank, New York, on which he received the bonds and the balance. The operator subsequently purchased \$10,000 worth of government bonds at the bank house of Belcher & Co. On his arrival here, Etheridge hunted up an old friend, Preston B. Mann, and secured identification at the banks. Mann suspected that the operator had violated his privileges as agent for Eastern trust companies, and at once telegraphed to St. Paul. It is supposed the defaulter boarded the afternoon train for Canada via Chicago on Thursday afternoon.

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To Justices of the Peace.

BLANKS for Justice's Return to County Board!

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THE ISSUES.

A Discussion of the Financial Question.

Speech of Hon. C. G. Williams in Janesville Saturday Night.

How a Sound Currency is Essential to Everybody's Prosperity.

The Opinions of the Wise Statesmen of America.

The Opposition Platform in This District.

Parker's Double Dealing on the Financial Question.

A Speech which Every Farmer and Laboring Man Should Read.

[CONCLUDED]

FINANCIAL AGITATION.

Keep up this agitation, and what do you do? I have heard that men were ready to invest their money and build a new cotton mill in Janesville. If they did, they would employ from 200 to 300 operatives. These would distribute in weekly wages among our merchants, tradesmen and farms, from \$3,000 to \$4,000 weekly. But every such enterprise involves a risk. It implies a battle. The margin of profits in the beginning is narrow. Seven out of ten manufacturing enterprises fail. They require certainty and stability of prices and currency, in order to calculate ahead.

Just as they are ready to invest, they are told that a new political party is struggling for power, and that if it succeeds, it is in power of abolishing national banks, and that it is not in favor of state banks, which would involve the settlement of once \$2,000,000,000 of old loans, discounts and deposits; that they are also in favor of issuing irredeemable paper money, by Congress, from term to term. Now as business men, these gentlemen know that would involve this country in a financial ruin such as the world has scarcely seen before. They say,

We give you what you mean in your assignats, and wait for the day when the world will distribute in weekly wages among our merchants, tradesmen and farms, from \$3,000 to \$4,000 weekly. But every such enterprise involves a risk. It implies a battle. The margin of profits in the beginning is narrow. Seven out of ten manufacturing enterprises fail. They require certainty and stability of prices and currency, in order to calculate ahead. Just as they are ready to invest, they are told that a new political party is struggling for power, and that if it succeeds, it is in power of abolishing national banks, and that it is not in favor of state banks, which would involve the settlement of once \$2,000,000,000 of old loans, discounts and deposits; that they are also in favor of issuing irredeemable paper money, by Congress, from term to term. Now as business men, these gentlemen know that would involve this country in a financial ruin such as the world has scarcely seen before. They say,

FIAT MONEY!

Our fiat money friends say that the United States may stamp a piece of paper, "this is a dollar!" Prescribe by law that it shall be taken in payment of all debts, dues and demands, public and private, and it is a dollar—just as good as a gold dollar! Why? Because they say it has all the property of the United States back of it to secure it. Why? It is as good as a gold dollar, what do you want property behind it to secure it? Give me a good gold dollar and so far as the value of that dollar is concerned, I don't care whether the property of the United States is behind it or not. All you want behind a gold dollar is the power to hand it out, and the world stands ready to take it, has stood ready to take it at its full value for the last 6,000 years, and will stand ready to take it for the next 6,000 years to come! [Applause.] Note that not a pretty stable kind of money!

But the fiat doctors say, that paper secured by all the property of the United States, is better than coin security or a mortgage on a farm, because the former included the latter and is just that much better.

But supposing you have a mortgage on all the property of the Government, how are you going to foreclose it? You can not sue the United States. Nor can you levy on its capitol, ships or arsenals. Had you rather have a mortgage which you can foreclose or one which you cannot foreclose?

The Government from necessity has kept the holders of its notes for 15 years, out of 10 or 12 per cent of their value. Supposing you had an over due mortgage on a good farm in Rock county, how long do you think the mortgagor would keep you out of 10 or 12 per cent of the principal, if it drew no interest after due?

Had you rather have a mortgage on a farm which you can foreclose, or have one on the universe which you cannot foreclose?

The trouble with this fiat money is that there is no labor in it. It costs nothing to produce it. You have heard that, the world over, the average cost of a gold dollar is a day's labor. Now I hold in this hand a gold dollar, and in that a promise to pay a dollar. The one is a day's work performed, the other is a day's work to be performed. What but the dat of the Almighty can make these two things equal to each other? And yet this whole scheme of fiat money rest on just that assumption—that they are equal!

The Government has received value from the people for every treasury note it ever issued. Now if it is never to redeem, it has got something for nothing. And wherever that power exists either in an individual or government, it is sure to be abused.

It is said that this money will raise prices and pay debts. Let us see: The Government issues a \$100 flat note and gives it to A, and takes his horse. A offers the \$100 to B for his horse, but B does not believe in flat money and won't take it. How are you going to make him? If you get the horse delivered first and the Government compels him to take the note in payment, he will look out for you next time! But suppose he says, give me \$100 in redeemable paper or coin, or \$150 in flat money, and you give him the latter, has the horse gone up or has the money gone down?

You say you can pay debts with this cheap money. Let us see again: The Greenback party succeeds this fall. You have a mortgage on your house due in December next. You go to your creditor and ask for a year's extension. He says: "No, I want the money while it is worth something. I intend to invest it in land. If you want an extension I can give you all the time ask, but you must put into the new paper 'payable in coin'!"

How far have you got the start of your sharp creditor with your cheap money?

Fiat money is no new thing. As Mr. Schurz tells us, it was tried in China over a thousand years ago, and almost every commercial nation at some time has tried it in one form or another.

LAW'S SCHEME

John Law, with his celebrated Mississippi scheme, in 1720, whelmed France in common bankruptcy and ruin. He was no visionary. He was a successful, shrewd, Scotch banker, and after the death of Louis XIV, he gained complete control over the

Regency of France, and was empowered by the Government in February to issue paper currency secured by all its landed possession in America; and in May of the same year it had issued livars amounting to \$6,000,000,000.

France never saw such prosperity before. At last the value of currency had been made to fit the wants of trade, and business revived everywhere. This was flat money of the highest order, for the Prince of Conde doubting the soundness of the bank, presented some of its bills for redemption, and Law, not daring to refuse, paid the coin. But an imperial edict specifically issued compelling the Prince to return the coin lost the credit of the bank should be impaired. And the direst penalties were pronounced against any one who should refuse to take this paper at its face value instead of coin. Now if mere power, either in Congress or elsewhere, could keep paper money at par with coin, here was all the power needed. Yet, notwithstanding all this, paper steadily depreciated until \$1 in coin would buy \$75 in paper, the bank exploded and Law fled for his life from France.

In 1790, the French Government itself assumed the power to emit paper based on landed security, and \$90,000 of non-legal tender notes and thereby save \$12,500,000. And he is surprised that I am not alive to the fact that this congressional district is losing \$40,000, and this county \$10,000 by not adopting his plan. Let us give the ex-Senator a better proposition than he gives himself. Let us stand on the Bank Comptroller's report of last year, which I hold here in my hand. The National banks in round numbers received \$18,000,000 interest on their bonds, and paid \$10,000,000 taxes; \$7,000,000 to the general government and \$9,000,000 State, county and local

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Also the Cortland Platform Wagon for \$92.00

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Manufacturer and Dealer in

All Kinds of Human Hair Goods.

To Justices of the Peace.

BLANKETS for Justice's Return to County Board a new and convenient form.

GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1875.

THE ISSUES.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1]

promised financial millennium. Let me show you how the interest and bank tax account stands right here in one portion of this district. I have the official statement:

Manufactures National Bank of Racine received interest on \$10,000 per cent. bonds. \$2,500 First National of Racine, receives on First National Bank of Burlington, received on \$30,000 per cent. bonds. 4,350

Total on bonds deposited in Washington, to secure their issues of National bank notes in 157. \$9,150

The Manufactures National Bank paid interest on State, County and City taxes of 157. \$9,985 61

The First National Bank of Racine, paid. 3,729 20 The First National of Burlington, paid. 1,346 00 Total taxes in 185. \$16,512 41

Thus the National banks in Racine county paid \$17,362.41 more taxes than they received on their bonds. I only mention this to suggest to the ex-Senator, if he has the time and will give a little attention to the interests of Racine county, I will try and attend to those of Old Rock, about which he seems to be in so much agony! [Laughter and applause.]

But let us look at this scheme a little further. Suppose you issue \$322,000,000 more legal tender paper, and can, purchase that number of bonds, which by the way, you can only do in case the bond holder will take this paper for these coin bonds, and which they will be very sure not to do, except at a discount. But suppose you succeed, then where is your new paper issue, your miraculoys money that is going to relieve the toiling masses? Why? It has gone, the very first step, into the hands of these "bloated bondholders!" How are you laboring men going to get it out of their hands? By giving security and paying eight or ten per cent. But you can get all the money you want for that now. Storrs says he tried all the banks of Chicago, to negotiate a loan. He said they all had money enough, but they wanted collateral! He said he concluded that money was plenty, but that collateral's were almighty scarce! [Laughter.]

Now, he said, what Congress should do when it assembled was to just issue some collateral! [Renewed laughter.]

Five TWENTY BONDS.

I have only time to glance at the history of the five-twenty bonds, of which we have heard so much: On the 25th of February, 1862, when the first issue of \$150,000 legal tenders and \$500,000 of these bonds were authorized, Mr. Chase, dreading the issue of treasury notes, and having the example of continental money before him, said these things must be kept steadily in view: First, limit the amount; second, put on the 'x' as high as the people would stand; third, fund those not in long time bonds as rapidly as possible, and in accordance with these suggestions the bill was framed and passed. Mr. Seward had not given up his many days of theory of the war. Everyone expected at that time that it would close in a year. Mr. Stevens, in charge of the bill, was asked if the \$150,000,000 would be the sum of the greatest volume of these notes; and pronounced most emphatically that it would. Now will mortal man tell us how Congress expected or intended to pay off \$500,000,00 of 5-20 bonds, having possibly twenty years to run, with \$150,000 of legal tender notes which were to be funded as rapidly as possible. In the same bill the provision was inserted for paying the dues on import's in coin, and from '62 coin so provided the interest on the bonded debt was to be paid and each year, an amount equal to one per cent of the public debt was to be forced and this amount set aside as a sinking fund, the interest upon which should be forever set apart for the payment of the public debt. Now if these bonds were a part of the public debt here was a provision right in the bill for their payment in coin. When the bill passed, Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, called the law officers of the treasury together, and having the example of continental money before him, said these things must be kept steadily in view: First, limit the amount; second, put on the 'x' as high as the people would stand; third, fund those not in long time bonds as rapidly as possible, and in accordance with these suggestions the bill was framed and passed. Mr. Seward had not given up his many days of theory of the war. Everyone expected at that time that it would close in a year. Mr. Stevens, in charge of the bill, was asked if the \$150,000,000 would be the sum of the greatest volume of these notes; and pronounced most emphatically that it would. Now will mortal man tell us how Congress expected or intended to pay off \$500,000,00 of 5-20 bonds, having possibly twenty years to run, with \$150,000 of legal tender notes which were to be funded as rapidly as possible. 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THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1878.

CITY AND COUNTY.

BRIEFLETS.

Milder.—Jack Frost gets up numerous surprise parties. Look out for him.

The annual rental of pews at the Court Street Methodist church will be held this evening.

Many complain because mere boys carry revolvers and pistols, and yet it would be very sad if the boys had no arms at all.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen hold their regular meeting this evening. Business of special importance is to be transacted.

The following have been elected delegates from the Association in this city to the Young Men's Christian Association convening at Whitewater: J. H. Kinney, W. G. Wheelock, J. A. Cunningham, E. F. Wiegeler, John Wills, Russell Cheney.

A new sixty-horse power boiler has been put in at the cotton factory. It was found that the old one of forty-horse power, was hardly sufficient to meet the wants unless kept crowded, but with this additional one there will be an abundance of steam for all purposes.

The boat that was used by Charlie Colvin and Jules Sherer was found yesterday floating near the quarry at the north end of the lake some four or five miles from where the fatal accident occurred. Its condition threw no new light upon the mystery surrounding the details of their death.

Some wise stock man declares that a weight hung on the tail of a jackass will prevent his braying, as he can't bray without lifting his tail. If it takes weight to stop the uncouth noise, we judge that about a thousand pounds would be a good weight to start on, in the case of the brayer who was driven along the street yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon a party of young fellows from Emerald Grove got into a wrangle. They finally quieted down and went into Marshall's saloon together, but the quarrel broke out again and the sparring commenced between two of them named Tom Kinsey and Jack Tilly. Officer Parker tried to separate them, and had just succeeded in doing so when the third one, James Rosencranz, interfered and knocked Parker down. Kinsey and Rosencranz were arrested and the third one will probably be brought in soon.

THUMPING THE THUMB.

Charlie Gray, who works in Dan's cooper shop, took his gun this morning for a day's hunt. The first game he brought down was his own thumb. It appears that one barrel of the gun had a patch on it, and when the gun was fired it blew off one end of this patch and ripped up a part of the barrel, the concussion forcing the iron into the hand near the base of the thumb, and nearly severing it from the hand. The wound is a serious one and although receiving speedy and skillful treatment he may lose his thumb yet, though an effort is being made to save it.

A BAD DAY FOR MRS. CLITTY.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Ann Clitty, of Johnstown Center, met with a bad streak of misfortune while in this city. She left the Union house, where she had taken dinner, and walking along Bluff street to Main, there met a neighbor who was in town with his team. She jumped into the wagon and started to ride home with him, when in turning around they were upset, and she was quite badly hurt. She was taken home at once, but on reaching there, found she had met with a still further misfortune. Her money which she had in a salt-bag was lost. It consisted of one roll of \$25, and her pocket book containing \$55 more. Mrs. Clitty is a poor woman, and this money was her little all, upon which she depended for the support of herself and a large family during the coming winter. Anyone returning it to this office or to the owner, will not only be liberally rewarded, but will confer the greatest of favors on the unfortunate woman.

CAMPAIGN CONCERN.

The Good Work Still in Progress, and Meeting Encouragement Everywhere.

RALLY AT BELoit.

In spite of the storm there was a large audience at Beloit Saturday night to hear Hon. J. B. Cassiday. He gave one of the most logical and thoughtful speeches yet delivered in this campaign. He entered into a discussion of the causes of hard times and showed conclusively the evil effects of inflation and fatuity. He was listened to attentively from beginning to end, and was heartily applauded.

LAST NIGHT AT CLINTON.

There was a successful campaign meeting held at Clinton last evening. Hon. D. G. Cheever president, and addresses were given by E. D. Holton, S. J. Todd, and J. B. Cassiday. Greenbackism was given a lively shaking up, and its fallacies were clearly exposed, much to the evident satisfaction of the audience.

MEETING AT AFTON.

Last night there was a fairly sized audience at the school house in Afton, to listen to what the Republican speakers had to say. C. G. Antisdel Esq. presided, and H. Blanchard Esq., Hon. James Sutherland, and S. A. Hudson Esq. of this city, gave earnest addresses which were well received. There are some earnest, solid Republican workers in that vicinity, who are doing nobly for the cause, and whose voices will give forth no uncertain sound on election day.

JANESVILLE GRANGE HALL.

Last evening in spite of bad roads and dark skies, there was a fairly-sized audience gathered at the Grange Hall in the town of Janesville, in response to the call for a Republican campaign meeting. Captain Isaac Miles called the gathering to order, and George Barker, Esq., was chosen Chairman. Senator Hamilton Richardson was the first speaker introduced. He was enthusiastically received and gave a brief but earnest and forcible address. He was followed by O. H. Fethers, Esq., who occupied the balance of the evening.

very acceptably. He put in some strong blows for hard and honest money.

The nomination of A. P. Lovejoy for the Assembly from this district, has been greeted with general satisfaction in the town of Janesville, and there was a manifest intention on the part of those present at the meeting last night to support him heartily.

FEEDING THE FIRE FIEND

A Big Blaze on West Milwaukee Street Last Night.

The Losers and Their Insurance.

Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the rear of Rider's grocery store on West Milwaukee street. Alderman Hemming's son, who had just returned to his home on Jackson street, having been out to a party, was the first to notice the blaze from the window of his room, and immediately gave the alarm, and the engines hurried to the spot. Before they arrived James Clark and John Spong, who with their families live on the second floor of the block which was on fire, rushed out of their rooms and commenced throwing water on the blaze, but could not extinguish it. It was burning briskly in a room used by Mr. Rider for storing old boxes and barrels, and speedily crept up the sides, and was soon spread to the store itself, and did not have its appetite satisfied until it had devoured Rider's, and the adjoining grocery store of Nash & Lee, on the west of Rider's and occupying the corner of the street, and had made a total wreck of Mike Farrell's meat market, which was situated east of Rider's. The store of Cairns Brothers, filled with dry goods and notions, was also damaged, but only slightly.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.
There is a strong feeling among many that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Young Hemmings, who first discovered the blaze, says that as he was about retiring for the night, he heard a few quick footsteps on the opposite sidewalk, and a few minutes afterward on going to the window to let down the curtain, noticed a light about the size of the flame of a kerosene lamp. This speedily increased and smoke issuing forth, he hurried to give the alarm. John Spong, who with James Clark, first reached the store-room where the fire originated, declares that the smell of kerosene was very strong and distinct. The fire originated fully twenty-five feet from the stove in Rider's store, and the room is easy of access from the ally. These seem to be the facts which have given rise to the suspicion of incendiary, there being no other cause yet discovered, and in the absence of other reasonable suppositions, incendiary is easily accepted as at least a present explanation, for what is in reality a mystery. There seems to be no reason advanced why any one should desire to fire the building.

WHAT IS THE LOSS?

The building occupied by Nash & Lee and Albert Rider was owned by Mr. William Cannon, and was a total loss. It was valued between \$3,000 and \$4,000 and was not insured.

Messrs. Nash & Lee saved much of their stock by the aid of the Fire Department and the citizens who generously rallied to the rescue. Their stock was insured for \$2,000, of which \$1,000 was in the Western Assurance Company and \$500 each in the Hartford and Field. Their loss will probably reach \$300 which is covered by the insurance in Dimock & Hayner's agency.

Mr. Rider had little time to save any of his stock, and it may be termed a total loss. He managed to save the show cases and a few goods, but of little value comparatively. His loss will reach about \$2,000 on which he has insurance in the St. Paul Fire and Marine Company with Lowell & Ripley's agency for \$1,000.

Michael Farrell, who owned the adjoining building and occupied it as a meat-market, also lost quite heavily. The building was worth about \$1,300, and although not wholly destroyed by fire, is about a total loss, that portion which is not burned being worth little more than kindling wood. It was insured in the Imperial & Northern for \$600, and another \$100 on the fixtures. These policies are in the agency of Dimock & Hayner. His stock was uninsured.

Cairns Brothers had a narrow escape from being burned out also. A large place was burned in their building, and for a time it looked as if it would go in spite of all endeavors. The stock was hastily removed, but fortunately their building was saved, and their main loss will consist in damage done to stock. The building itself was damaged only to a nominal extent.

Their stock, embracing dry goods, notions, glassware, toys, etc., was one which could not stand a very hurried moving, and although the goods were taken out with much more care than is usually the case at fire, there were many articles which were necessarily soiled and broken. Some thieving was indulged in also. One boy was caught in three different attempts to steal silk handkerchiefs. Cairns Brothers' loss will reach perhaps \$200, which is covered by insurance in A. M. Mow's agency.

The building is insured in the North American and Imperial, with Dimock & Hayner.

John Spong who occupied the rooms over Nash & Lee's store, as a residence, saved very few of his household goods and estimates his loss at about \$1,000, on which there was no insurance. In moving from his former residence on Jackson street he had neglected to get his policy transferred, and only yesterday, on being spoken to about it, said that this morning he was going to see to it. The morning proved too late.

James S. Clark who occupied the rooms over Rider's store as a residence, lost but little, most of his goods being saved. He had them insured for \$300 in the Springfield and Fairland companies, with Dimock & Hayner, and he will thus be protected from all loss.

The uninsured loss, and loss above insurance will probably reach over \$6,000 (and will fall most upon Mr. Cannon, Mr. Rider, who occupied the balance of the evening).

Mr. Spong and Mr. Farrell. The total loss caused by fire will reach \$9,000.

The buildings thus burned were old story frames, and of a nature to burn readily. The Fire Department worked promptly and faithfully, and many citizens turned out from their beds, shook off slumber and worked most zealously to save what they could. It is owing to this good work done by the fire lads and the citizens that the blaze did not extend much farther, and cause a much greater loss.

CONCERN OF THE CITY.

The Doings of the Aldermen—Interesting Items For Tax-Payers.

The Common Council convened in their regular semi-monthly meeting, last evening, with Mr. President Davies in the chair, all the Aldermen being present except Alderman Hutchinson and Wilcox. The Journal of the last regular and special meetings was approved.

The Clerk read a miscellaneous batch of accounts against the city, which were referred to appropriate committees.

The bond of Thos. T. Croft, as School Commissioner of the First Ward, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and subsequently reported back by that committee as correct.

The October report of the Board of Education was referred to the School Committee. The report shows an expenditure of \$1,864.67 during the month. The committee at a later hour reported the same back as correct. Ordered published and placed on file.

The license of O. Smith was on a petition, transferred to George C. Joy. The Council also granted a license to J. G. Fenn.

Ald. Davies from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the claim of Mary Clement, stating that she had no legal claim against the city. Report adopted.

The Gas Committee were granted further time in relation to lamp posts in the Second and Third wards.

Ald. Church presented a written protest of Mr. T. O'Rourke, of the Second ward, asking the Council not to allow the bills of Thomas Tennant, for work on Bluff street until the same had been investigated, intimating that there was some "crookedness" connected therewith. Referred to Highway, Street and Bridge Committee.

Ald. Lawrence from the Finance Committee, made a favorable report on sundry accounts, which were allowed.

Ald. Lawrence offered an order reconsidering the vote adopted at a previous meeting, and vetoed by the Mayor, allowing the bill of Ald. J. B. Fitzgibbon the sum of \$200 for services as engineer of the West Side engine.

Ald. Lawrence stated that he offered this order "straighten" out the journal of the Council. The same was adopted.

Ald. Lawrence offered an order directing the Clerk and Mayor to draw an order in favor of J. G. Alden, assignee of Ald. J. B. Fitzgibbon, for services as above, for the same amount.

Ayes—Ald. Church, Davies, Fitzgibbon, Hemming, Lawrence and McKinney—6.

Nos—Ald. Joyce and Vankirk—2.

The President declared the order adopted.

On motion of Ald. Lawrence, the chair-man of the Park Committee was instructed to meet and consult with the Park Committee of the County Board in relation to improvements in the Court House Park.

The Treasurer's September report was reported back as correct and placed on file.

Ald. Church and McKinney had a little tilt about a cross walk on Main street at the intersection of Racine. Ald. Church said the people in that locality demanded the walk, while the latter gentleman claimed that the road was in debt and had no money to pay for its construction. The matter was referred to the Highway, Street and Bridge Committee.

An order for \$362.25 was authorized in favor of J. W. Allen, contractor, for work in the park.

The Park Committee were authorized to sprinkle ten dollars' worth of gas house lime on the walks in the park.

The City Clerk was authorized to advertise for bids for re-planking Milwaukee street bridge, with 2-inch plank, the same to be laid on the old plank, diagonally, and that the same be let to the lowest bidder. The Council adjourned.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

To-morrow night the Hyers' Sisters will be at the Opera House. The troupe has been increased in numbers and in strength since they were here before, and will appear in an entirely new role, which promises to be the most successful hit of the season. Those who heard them when they were in this city before will gladly hear their sweet voices and enjoy their budget of fun again, and those who failed to hear them then should surely improve this opportunity. The Inter-Ocean says of them:

They are probably the best colored singing before the public. Miss Anna Hyers, the soprano, has a voice that in the upper register is remarkably pure, clear and sound, and its compass, we are assured, is so wide that she can sing the G above the staff. She sings with taste and expression. Musically Miss Anna Hyers is the most noticeable one in the company. Miss Emma Hyers has a good mezzo-soprano voice which she uses judiciously. Mr. J. W. Luca, baritone, and Mr. Wallace King, tenor, have excellent voices. Mr. King would put to blush many tenors his opposite in color. His voice is a pure head voice, and is very strong throughout the quality of his tones. He is certainly a much better singer than the tenor in the Richings-Bernard Opera Troupe which visited the city last week.

OFFICE NOTICES

To School Officers.

School Board, wishing books for first introduction, or to purchase books by the quantity, can have the publications of all the important houses in the country to select from, at lowest prices, by calling at Sutherland's Bookstore, 29 Main street, Janesville.

LOCAL MATTERS

Ladies and Gentlemen will always find the newest and cheapest Box and Staple Stationery in the city and Sutherland's Bookstore, No 29 Main street.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning, will now show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, etc. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

decided—woowm

Fever and Ague Cured for 50 Cents.

Dr. Swaine's Fever and Ague Pills, (without calomel or quinine), are a quick and sure cure in every case for ague and fever, intermittent and remittent fever, and all diseases having their origin from Malaria. They are a great tonic and preventive as well as cure of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and miasmatic districts. They act on the liver, and brace up the system to a vigorous healthy condition. Notwithstanding these pills are sold for one-half the price of other ague cures are sold for, yet we will warrant them as effectual in all cases as any pills or mixture, to the price or compound of what they may, and being entirely free from all minerals, their use lessens the effects, as in the case of many other remedies. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, (in currency or postage stamps), 50 cents a box, three boxes \$1.50. Address letters, Dr. Swaine & Son, 330 North Sixth St., Philadelphia.

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To Prevent and Cure Coughs and Colds.

A reliable remedy is necessary in every household. Parker's Ginger Tonic is just the medicine needed. It radically cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and even Consumption, if used in time, by its powerful specific action on Stomach, Kidneys, Skin, Liver, and mucous surfaces of the Throat and Lungs. In this natural way it cleanses the waste matters from the blood, builds up the tissues, fortifies the system against further attacks, and permanently allays inflammations of the Throat, Lungs, and other organs. It is a powerful invigorant, and affords just the help that the aged, the feeble, and the convalescent require, because it ensures perfect digestion and enjoyment of the food, enriches the blood, and arouses the dormant energies of the debilitated organs. It cures Dyspepsia, with its varied symptoms of Headache, Wakefulness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the mouth, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, etc. and while it never intoxicates nor creates any desire for stimulants, it diffuses warmth and vigor through the system, renews the appetite, soothes the nerves, banishes malaise, and gives strength and elasticity to the worn out frame. Buy a \$1.00 bottle from your druggist, A. J. Robert, Janesville, Wis., or a sample bottle at 15 cents, and test its extraordinary merits.

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Itching Plies.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, as if pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum, the private parts are sometimes affected; if allowed to continue, very serious results may follow. Dr. Swaine's All Healing Ointment is a pleasant sure cure.

HOME CURES—We were great sufferers from Itching Plies, the symptoms were as above described; the use of Swaine's Ointment in a short time made a perfect cure.

J. W. CHRIST, Boot and Shoe House, 334 N Second Street.

T. C. WEYMAN, Hatter, 8 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.